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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

WEATHER FORECAST:
FINE
Barometer 30.37
Temperature 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 5 p.m. 32

8140

日五月十

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1919.

壹拜禮 號六月壹英港香

SINGLE COPY: 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S UTTERANCES.

NO MORE "BALANCE OF POWER."

London, December 28.
President Wilson, speaking at the Guildhall this afternoon in response to an address of welcome by the Lord Mayor, said:—"Mr. Lord Mayor, We have come upon times when ceremonies like this have a new significance which most impress me as I stand here. The address which I have just heard is most generously and graciously conceived and the delightful accent of sincerity in it seems like a part of that voice of counsel which is now everywhere to be heard. I feel that a distinguished honour has been conferred upon me by this reception and I beg to assure you, Sir, and your associates of my very profound appreciation, but I know that I am only part of what I may call a 'great body of circumstances.' I do not believe that it was fancy on my part that I heard in the voice of welcome uttered in the streets of this great city and in the streets of Paris something more than a personal welcome. It seemed to me that I heard the voice of one people speaking to another people and it was a voice in which one could distinguish a singular combination of emotion. There was surely there the deep gratefulness that the fighting was over. There was the pride that the fighting had such a culmination. There was that sort of gratitude that the nations engaged had produced such men as the soldiers of Great Britain and of the United States and of France and of Italy—men whose prowess and achievements they had witnessed with rising admiration as they moved from culmination to culmination. But there was something more in it, the consciousness that the business is not yet done, the consciousness that it now rests upon others to see that those lives were not lost in vain. I have not yet been to the actual battlefields, but I have been with many of the men who have fought the battles, and the other day I had the pleasure of being present at a session of the French Academy when they admitted Marshal Joffre to their membership. That sturdy serene soldier stood and uttered not the words of triumph but the simple words of acceptance for his soldiers and the conviction which he summed up in a sentence, which I will not try accurately to quote but reproduce in its spirit, was that France must always remember that the small and the weak could never live free in the world unless the strong and the great always put their power and their strength in the service of right. That is the afterthought—the thought that something must be done now not only to mark the just settlements, that, of course, but to see that the settlements remained and were observed and that honour and justice prevailed in world. And as I have conversed with the soldiers I have been more and more aware that they fought for something that not all of them had defined but which all of them recognised the moment you stated it to them. They fought to do away with an old order and to establish a new one and the centre and characteristic of the old order was that unstable thing which we used to call the 'Balance of Power,' a thing in which the balance was determined by the sword which was thrown in the one side or the other, a balance which was determined by the unstable equilibrium of competitive interests, a balance which was maintained by jealous watchfulness and an antagonism of interests which though it was generally latent was always deep-seated. The men who have fought in this war have been the men from free nations who were determined that that sort of thing should end now and forever. It is very interesting to me to observe how from every quarter, from every sort of mind, from every corner of counsel there comes the suggestion that there must now be not a balance of power, not one powerful group of nations set off against another, but a single overwhelming powerful group of nations who shall be the trust of the peace of the world. It has been delightful in my conference with the leaders of your Government to find how our minds moved along exactly the same line and how our thought was always that the key to the peace was the guarantee of the peace, not the items of it; that the items would be worthless unless there stood back of them a permanent concert of power for their maintenance. That is the most reassuring thing that has ever happened in the world. When this war began the thought of a League of Nations was indulgently considered as the interesting thought of closeted students. It was thought of as one of those things that it was right to characterise by a name which as a University man I have always resented. It was said to be academic, as if that in itself were a condemnation, something that men could think about but never get. Now we find the practical leading minds of the world determined to get it. No such sudden and potent union of purpose has ever been witnessed in the world before. Do you wonder, therefore, gentlemen, that in common with those who represent you, I am eager to get at the business and write the sentences down, and that I am particularly happy that the ground is cleared and the foundations laid, for we have already accepted the same body of principles? Those principles are clearly and definitely enough stated to make their application a matter which should afford no fundamental difficulty. And back of us is that imperative yearning of the world to have all disturbing questions, to have all threats against peace silenced, to have just men everywhere come together for a common object. The peoples of the world want peace and they want it now not merely by conquest of arms, but by agreement of mind. It was this incomparable great object that brought me overseas. It has never before been deemed executable for a President of the United States to leave the territory of the United States, but I know that I have the support of the judgment of my colleagues in the Government of the United States; in saying that it was my paramount duty to turn away eyes from the imperative tasks at home to lend such counsel and aid as I could to this great, may I not say final, enterprise of humanity."

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, December 28.
At the American Embassy to-day, addressing the deputation from the League of Nations Union, which was headed by Viscount Grey and included the Archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Bryce, President Wilson said:—"Gentlemen—I am very much complimented that you should come in person to present this address and I have been delighted and stimulated to find the growing and prevailing interest in the subject of the League of Nations not only a growing interest merely, but a growing purpose which, I am sure, will prevail and it is delightful that members of the Government which brought this nation into the war because of the moral obligations based upon a Treaty should be among those who have brought me this paper, because on the other side of the water we have greatly admired the motives and subscribed to the principles which actuated the Government of Great Britain. In obeying that moral duty you have shown what we must organise: namely that same force and sense of obligation and, unless we organise it, the thing that we now do will not stand. I feel, that so strongly that it is particularly cheering to know just how strong and imperative the idea has become. I thank you very much indeed; it has been a privilege to see you personally. I was just saying to Lord Grey that I had met him long ago and that I am glad to meet him again. I feel as if I had met him long ago and I had the pleasure of meeting him with Mr. Asquith yesterday."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S UTTERANCES.

BELIEF IN PROVIDENCE.

London, December 29.
At noon on Saturday, addressing a large delegation from the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, President Wilson said:—"Gentlemen—I am very much honoured and, I might say, touched, by this beautiful address that you have just read and it is very delightful to feel the comradeship of spirit which is indicated by a gathering like this. You are quite right, Sir, in saying that I do recognise the sanction of religion in these times of perplexity, with matters so large to settle that no man can feel that his mind can compass them. I think one would go crazy if he did not believe in Providence. It would be a maze without a clue. Unless there were some supreme evidence, we would despair of the results of human counsel. So that it is with genuine sympathy that I acknowledge the spirit and thank you for the generosity of your address."

FIGHTING IN HUNGARY.

Copenhagen, January 3.
A message from Berlin reports severe fighting between Czechs and Hungarians at Pressburg. Telephone communication between Vienna and Budapest is interrupted.

GERMAN NAVAL CHIEF RESIGNS.

Copenhagen, January 3.
A message from Berlin says that Admiral von Scheer, Chief of the Naval Staff, has resigned.

AEROPLANE ALTITUDE RECORD BROKEN.

London, January 3.
A British biplane yesterday at Ipswich broke the world's altitude record, reaching 30,500 feet. Two airmen were frostbitten and one sent to hospital.

THE STRANDED HOSPITAL SHIP.

New York, January 3.
The re-floating of the hospital ship Northern Pacific has been unsuccessful. The removal of the wounded has begun.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN ROME.

RECEIVED BY KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY.

Rome, January 3.
President Wilson arrived to-day. He was received by the King and Queen, ministers, and the authorities. An immense crowd welcomed him most enthusiastically. Picked troops and marines, who participated in the Piave and the Grappa victories, lined the route, which were artistically decorated and profusely beflagged. Masses of spectators everywhere gave President Wilson a great welcome. The enthusiasm is described as unprecedented.

A STATE DINNER.

Later.
President Wilson this afternoon called upon the Queen Mother and subsequently received the Citizenship of Rome at the Municipal Palace, where he delivered an important speech. A State dinner will be given in his honour to-night and to-morrow he will call on the Pope and confer with the leading Italian statesmen, after which he will proceed to Milan, Turin and some Italian industrial centres.

GERMANS V. POLES.

CONFLICTS ON THE FRONTIER.

Copenhagen, January 3.
A message from Berlin says the situation in the Province of Posen is critical. The Poles occupy the town of Posen and the eastern part of the Province, also the town railroads. They have issued a proclamation announcing the country's reunion with Poland. There have been several frontier conflicts between Germans and Poles, in the course of which the Germans used their artillery against and defeated the Poles.

THE EX-KAISER'S FATE.

The Hague, Jan. 3.
The *Telegraph* learns that an agreement has been reached between the British and Dutch Governments regarding the ex-Kaiser's position.

GERMANY'S OBLIGATIONS FOR FOOD SUPPLY.

CARGO AND PASSENGER SHIPS DEMANDED.

Paris, January 4.
It is officially announced that the Allies and the United States are agreed on the necessity to furnish food to newly liberated and also neutral and enemy territories. A mixed Entente Council has been formed, of which Mr. Hoover is Director-General. Mr. Hoover, in a statement, estimates that Europe requires a billion and a half dollars' food before July. The Allies will propose to Germany to furnish ships to carry food for the liberated territories in exchange for permission to get food herself. Germany will also be required to furnish passenger ships for the repatriation of American troops.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CHRONIC DISORDER IN BALTIC PROVINCES.

SITUATION GROWING WORSE.

London, January 3.
Apparently the situation in the Baltic Provinces is growing worse.

BRITISH SQUADRON CANNOT RENDER ASSISTANCE.

Copenhagen, January 3.
The Commander of the British squadron has declared that he is unable to intervene effectively.

TO BE WITHDRAWN OWING WINTERY WEATHER.

London, January 4.
It is announced that British warships will be withdrawn from the Eastern Baltic owing to the wintry conditions, but will remain in the Western Baltic.

GERMAN DEMORALISATION AT RIGA.

London, January 3.
A message from Berlin says the German troops, who have withdrawn a short distance from Riga, had to abandon thousands of comrades and an enormous quantity of property to the Bolsheviks.

NEW SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

London, January 1.
Herr Ledebour with two prominent colleagues have formed a new Socialist Party in consequence of their expulsion from the Independent Socialists and their disownment by the Spartacus group.

ANOTHER ELECTION RESULT.

London, January 3.
The Kennington election result is as follows:—
Mr. H. G. Purchase (Coalition Liberal) ... 4,705.
Mrs. Lucas (Unionist) ... 3,673.
Mr. Glennie (Labour) ... 2,817.

WARSHIP EVOLUTION.

U.S. SHIPS TO BE ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN.

Washington, January 3.
Mr. Daniels informed the Naval Committee that all capital ships of Navy will in future be electrically driven. He declared that the New Mexico, which was the first electrically-driven dreadnought is the most powerful warship afloat. She had developed 31,000 horse-power, and a torpedo would have to destroy all four propeller shafts to cripple her.

EMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

London, January 4.
The Government has appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies to deal effectively with emigration problems during the reconstruction period.

A BATTLE IN UKRAINE.

London, January 4.
A Russian wireless message says Ukrainian rebels have surrounded Kirovets. A battle is progressing, the artillery participating.

BRITISH DELEGATES AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

COMPOSITION NOT YET DECIDED UPON.

London, January 2.
A Press Bureau statement, issued to-night, describes the officially published information, cabled yesterday, regarding the British delegates and advisers at the Inter-Allied Peace Conference, as unauthorised and inaccurate. It states that the Prime Minister and the Imperial War Cabinet have not yet decided the composition of the British Imperial Delegation, and until this is settled no announcement regarding the advisers can be made.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN AUSTRIA.

ALLIED COMMISSION TO RE-VICTUAL THE COUNTRY.

London, January 3.
Reuter's Agency is informed that the Allied Commission for re-victualing Austria has arrived at Vienna. It has been found that the food shortage in Austria, especially in Vienna, is very bad. Probably a much more extensive arrangement than originally anticipated may have to be made for re-victualing the population.

LOYAL INDIA.

A REQUEST FOR AUTONOMY.

Delhi, January 2.
Six thousand delegates and visitors attended the National Congress. The moderates mostly abstained. Mohan Malaviya, a member of the Viceroy's Council, in his Presidential Address, offered loyal and dutiful greetings to His Majesty upon the successful termination of the war. He said Indians were particularly glad to think that while despotic monarchies were disappearing, the King-Emperor sat even more firmly in the affections of his people. He suggested that Congress should send a message to the Peace Conference that India is prepared to contribute in every way possible towards its success and to support the League of Nations. He thought India's representation at the Conference should be more numerous. Referring to India's great contribution to the war, he asked how far India would share in the fruits of victory. He repudiated, as insulting, the suggestion that Indians were unfit to govern themselves and hoped the principle of autonomy and self-determination would be extended to India.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S POWERS.

SOLE AUTHORITY AS REGARDS PEACE.

Washington, January 3.
In the Senate Mr. Lewis, the Democratic Whip, declared that the Republican criticism of President Wilson was partisan. The President possessed the sole authority as regards peace negotiations. As Commander-in-Chief he was legally empowered to negotiate the peace of the nation.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 2.
Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company's reports says the market is quiet and featureless. Shanghai exchange is still at 5/2 to the real.

OBITUARY.

INDIAN MUTINY VETERAN.

London, Jan. 3.
The death is announced of Lieut. General Sir James Hille-Johnes, who served throughout the Indian mutiny and had a distinguished military career.

MR. R. G. KNOWLES.

London, Jan. 3.
A New York message reports the death of Mr. R. G. Knowles, the famous comedian.

GOLF.

RAILWAY CUP DRAW.

The following is the draw for the Railway Cup:—Mrs. J. Taylor (bye), Mrs. Fletcher (bye), Mrs. H. Griffin (bye), Mrs. Leach v. Mrs. Morrison, Miss Wilkinson v. Mrs. Crawford, Lady Rees Davies v. Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Adams v. Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Miss Darnison v. Miss J. Rodger, Mrs. Thurstall v. Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Redmond v. Mrs. Goodham, Mrs. Middleton v. Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. Moore v. Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Dreaper v. Mrs. A. E. Griffin, Mrs. Ritchie (bye), Mrs. Montague Harston (bye), Miss H. Rodger (bye). First and second rounds to be played by January 24, third round by February 7, fourth round by February 21, final by February 28.

H. K. D. C.'S FORTHCOMING CONCERT.

The organisers of the forthcoming smoking concert to be given by Major H. A. Morgan and Officers of the Hongkong Defence Corps to all the members of the Corps on Friday, 10th instant, at the Theatre Royal, have been extremely fortunate in enlisting the co-operation of the "Vanity Fair" artists, who have kindly consented to assist with several items, thus ensuring a most up-to-date programme, the bulk of which will be contributed by them. An interesting personality in the shape of Captain George Ash, from Texas, has volunteered to give an exhibition of lasso-throwing and other cowboy feats. A thoroughly enjoyable concert is thus promised. H. E. the Officer Administering the Government will be present.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.

Theatre Royal—Concert by Mrs. Zaleska and M. Kiriloff—9.15 p.m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9.

City Hall—Constitutional Reform meeting—6 p.m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

Theatre Royal—Concert by Mrs. Zaleska and M. Kiriloff—9.15 p.m.

DREAMS OF THE SOLDIER.

THE CHANGE WROUGHT BY FOUR YEARS OF WAR.

To the peasant-soldier of France the soil is a mistress, as seductive, as capricious, as cruel; yet still as inalienable from his imagination and his mind as from her ascendancy over his desires. It is not so with our fighting man, who is an artisan turned soldier, city-born, and incomprehensible of his type. The first breath of the soil to him is foreign, as the soil itself is foreign on which he stands. His many "chattering" activities are incomprehensible, its myriad voices bewildering. But during the past four years of war, relieved occasionally by periods of respite in comparative tranquillity behind the line, he has lived in the villages, in cottages and barns, under canvas and under the stars, he has grown accustomed to the earth and her varying moods.

And reaching out and taking hold of him, surely, if imperceptibly, stirring his blood with the perfume of her intoxicating freshness in spring, her seductive softness in summer, her cold pride in winter, and her autumn melancholy, she has become to him, if not that old, tender mistress of the devoted, enduring peasant, something perhaps more deep and subtle.

SOLACE OF EARTH.
Beneficent, she has sheltered him, oftentimes his only shelter, under imminent peril of death; warm, she has given him of her warmth; fertile, she has nourished, and mercifully healing, healed both her wounds and his. In winter he has mourned her scars; and smiled in summer at her smiling ease, as under bright skies, darkened on the horizon with the smoke of destruction, he watched her fields flower before his marvelling eyes. For several years he has marked the progress of the seasons on tree and field; on the changing chess-board of the rich plains, and the patchwork valleys, where the multi-coloured design is continued right up to the very feet of the sheep grazing on the green hill pastures. The straight furrow is eloquent of capacity; the clean soil of labour; the heavy grain of reward.

With the dreaming eyes of the mind he sees with poignancy and pride those hills and plains regally remembered from childhood, and thereafter, it may be, but all too rarely seen. It is on that beloved soil he has set his heart, for whose honour, peace, and freedom he fights now; that soil which hitherto he has never adequately possessed or, possessing, never adequately known. With the dim vision yet on them of that untasted but long-expected delight many driving eyes have closed; and with that hope in their hearts many dumb lips dumbly prayed.

A great horse and a field and a furrow—for these he looks and is eager. These appear to him now as the fittest things. They draw out from the recesses of his spirit something sturdy and dogged, matching the sturdiness and doggedness of the soil itself. They strike his depths, as great emotions do: anger, and forgiveness and love. He sounds his own heart, and finds their voices echo there, clamorous and not to be still.

He certainly will not willingly return to the old drudgery, though for the old drudgery he but substitute a new. For many old masks and forms and faiths have dropped from him in the press of battle. He has lost much, but as with a knight of earlier days what he gave he has. And not the streets and courts he knew, not the gaiety of cities or the lights of towns—though they may draw him again with bonis not to be broken. Factory bell or siren may sound, but his steps will not quicken nor his ears hear. More fond, more familiar haunts of his former life will be visited, but once again, and thereafter no more. The closed courts stifle, the sunless streets and the forlorn limbs have been hardened in the sun and wind of the out-of-doors, knowing beyond

NOTICES.

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MANUFACTURE HAVE RETAINED
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THE REVENUE GIRL.

SUCCESSFUL WAR EXPERIMENT.
Writing in the *Daily Chronicle*,
A Colleague says—
To the conservative civil servant the Revenue girl is one of the greatest surprises of the war.

When she first made her appearance a few years ago, the wisecracks in the service shook their heads dubiously and said that no girl could possibly perform the worrying and exacting duties of a Customs and Excise officer. Girls might, it was admitted, be employed at typewriting or copying, but that they could ever master the mysteries of Revenue laws and regulations was altogether out of the question.

About a year after the outbreak of war the Board of Customs and Excise appointed one lady clerk to my department on trial. She was a bachelor of arts and had a distinguished university course. She certainly "made good" in every respect. Her work was neat and accurate; it had the hall mark excellence. But the Head was rather misogynistic in his views, and he strongly disapproved of girls in offices. However, he reported that he was getting on very nicely, but he did not want any more women clerks.

Things went on serenely until public opinion demanded the coming out process to be applied to Government departments. The Customs and Excise did not escape. I shall never forget the expressions on the faces of the officers in the branch in which I was employed when six girls were sent to replace six young officers. The were astounded. The employment of girls was unheard-of folly. It was madness. It was a gross waste of the taxpayer's money to put girls on work which they could never understand. They also said a lot of other things which have since been disproved.

As a matter of fact, principal officers have admitted that the lady officers and clerks have exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and they have worked well and willingly.

The surveyor handed over one young girl to me with a request to show her how to do something. She proved to be a very clever girl, with a good secondary school education. I admit that I myself adopted the attitude of a man who thought girls knew nothing and were fit for nothing but making mischief, drinking tea, eating chocolate, and surreptitiously skimming leaves of paper powder skilfully over their faces when a man wasn't looking. But I soon had my eyes opened. That girl wanted to know things. She asked question after question, and wanted to know the why and wherefore of everything.

earth and heaven neither bed nor roof.

Beach and deck and the deadening monotony of sedentary labour again will be disdained to know.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

POTASH IN ENGLAND.

As the result of 18 months' experiments by a branch of the Ministry of Munitions, a means has been found by which England can produce sufficient potassium chloride, commonly known as potash, to meet all the requirements of the country. Potash is one of the necessities of agriculture, and before the war the Germans had a monopoly of it which they were hoping to use to strengthen their case at the peace table. The new potash is of greater purity than that produced by Germany and its cost—on a pre-war basis—of £8 per ton is less than the lowest market price of the German article.

OIL BORING IN BRITAIN.

Messrs. Pearson and Sons have been appointed to act on behalf of the Government to prospect and bore for oil in certain areas of Great Britain.

LONDON TRAMWAYS.

Nobody apparently wants to own the London United Tramways—that pioneer of electric trams in the western suburbs of London. A pitiful tale of distress was told about it to Select Committee of the House of Lords recently when a reconstruction scheme was propounded. It has, said counsel: No money to pay dividends on ordinary or preference shares, no money to pay debenture interest, a receiver in possession, no money to effect renewals, everybody crying out, "You live in a disgraceful and unsafe state." No one seemed anxious to take over the concern, nor would any public body consent to do so, although it passed through the jurisdiction of 21 local bodies. So drastic measures are to be taken. It is proposed to jettison £1,500,000 of capital, to reduce loan and share capital by £2,449,000, to secure a definite tenure of occupancy, postponing the dates of the earliest acquisition by local authorities to 1950. In order to secure running powers the old company lowered the fares—3 miles a ld.—and powers are sought to scrap those agreements.

Her knowledge of chemistry and physics enabled her to grasp with wonderful aptitude all the scientific principles underlying Revenue gauging. In a few weeks she knew everything there was to know about my work. In fact, she does it a jolly sight better than I ever did it. Neatness and orderliness are the chief characteristics of all our Revenue girls. They are a credit to the service, and we are proud of them. Furthermore, some of my colleagues, remembering that good workers made good wives, have paid the girls the highest compliment of all by asking their hands in marriage.

Thus it has come to pass that the Revenue Service, which looked with ill-concealed hostility at the initial attempts to introduce girl clerks to the department now regard them as absolutely essential. We don't want to lose them when the war is over. They are as useful to us as to the men.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.
Advertisements not prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word.

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TO BE LET.—Edgahill, No. 10 The Peak. Apply to—
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamsham, CANTON.
A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Foreign family wants to adopt a foreign baby. Write "X. Y. Z." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—LESSONS in the latest dances by a lady and two gentlemen. Reply stating terms to Box 1456 "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST.—At the Cabaret Dancer last night, a DIAMOND CREST BROOCH. Will under please return to MR. W. A. DOWLEY?

LOST.—STOLEN OR STRAYED. Fox terrier dog. Frenchy marked BLACK and BROWN on face. Thick set. License No. 258. Reward if returned to 5 Bradwood Road.

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FOR SALE.—Jalesend, 109, The Peak; SIX ROOMS; grass tennis court. Immediate possession. Apply C. H. Gale Public Works Department.

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\$ 1.50 MEDIUM SIZE \$ 1.50
PER BOT. PER BOT.

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The purest and finest of Soaps, scientifically compounded with an Oatmeal specially treated for the extraction of its bland, soothing, superfatting qualities.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1919.

GERMAN HOPES IN THE ORIENT.

In view of the feeling in practically all Allied countries against the return of German subjects when the war is definitely concluded, it will be decidedly interesting to watch the official attitude of China on this subject. If we take the feeling of British communities in the East, there is absolute unanimity on a policy of exclusion for at any rate a certain period after peace is definitely settled. Public meetings in the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and Hongkong have clearly reflected that point, but so far as British possessions go, the decision will rest with the Imperial authorities, though it is fervently hoped that due consideration will be given to the viewpoint of the particular localities affected before the matter is finally decided one way or the other. Incidentally, Japan's attitude on the issue has never been made clear, though the impression has got abroad that all through the war the Japanese have been far too considerate towards the enemy within their gates.

This question of the future of the Germans in the Far East is of the utmost importance. We know that the Huns will be given the cold shoulder in many of the foreign trade centres where, before the war, they had been steadily gaining ground, and we know also that they have long had their eyes on the Orient as a sphere for an outlet to their commercial energies. But while they must for many years be unable for economic reasons to embark on extensive campaigns anywhere, if they are given free entry into China and Japan, the boycott movement among British communities in the East will necessarily lose much of its potency. That the Germans are still counting on the possibility of being able to re-open their connections in China is evident from a report which has recently appeared to the effect that several of them still in China have petitioned the Peking Government with a view to their re-employment in the Maritime Customs, the Salt Huns, in the course of their specious arguments, admit that these three services are under foreign administration, but they urge that as "militarism is now crushed to the ground by the new-born democracy in Germany," there should be no boycott against the Germans and Austrians after the signing of the Peace Treaty. What the upshot of the appeal is likely to be it is hard to say, but need emphasizing. The first is that China is a member of the Entente group and therefore should play the game by her Allies, enemy subjects in administrative posts. The other is that the three of the employment of foreigners rightfully belongs to the chiefs of these departments. No one can conceive of either British, French or American employees in these services being willing to work alongside and hand-in-hand with the detestable Hun; they would far rather give up their posts than associate with men whose very name stinks in civilised circles because of the damnable things of which the Germans have been guilty in this war.

We remember how, in the early days of the war, Huns were employed on Customs work, which included the visiting of British vessels, to the mortification of the Allied employees; and that it was not until the most vigorous protests were made that they were cleared out of the services. The mischief-making propensities of the Huns are proverbial and if they are permitted to re-enter the services named, results of the utmost seriousness are bound to arise. We can even foresee international complications of the gravest character springing from such a possibility. What China needs to do is to make up her mind, once and for all, to have nothing to do with enemy subjects; they will bring her no good; they take care of her much harm. It is, in fact, a standing disgrace to the Chinese authorities that the Germans have not been all bundled out of the country long ago; they are a source of incipient evil to the nation. Let China face the situation boldly and declare to the world that "No Hun may enter here."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

OUR NEW KNIGHT.

The conferring of the honour of Knight Bachelor on Mr. Wei Yuk is in every way deserved. No more fitting choice could have been made than to select this worthy gentleman as one whom His Majesty has seen fit to honour. Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, as he will henceforth be known, has a record of quiet, unobtrusive and self-denying work on behalf of the Colony such as could scarcely be more, consistent or unflinching. A man who has ever evaded publicity, the value of his services to British interests is best known to the Government, which has been placed under a debt to him that can never be fully repaid. As a member of the Legislative Council, he was, during his twenty-one years of office, the right-hand adviser of a succession of Governors on matters affecting his own community, and his counsel was ever of the soundest order. What he was able to do in this direction will never be fully known, but that it was appreciated by the Government is beyond all question. Receiving the benefits of a Western education, he placed his abilities unstintingly at the service of the authorities, but it can with truth be said that he never "lost his head" as have so many of his compatriots who have drunk from the wells of Western learning. He never lost his in-born gentleness, either, and has been ever impatient with modern upstarts of his own race who, with nothing but a veneer of Western knowledge and consummate self-belief, have forced their way into the limelight. He is that rarity in these days—a fine old Chinese gentleman, preserving the best of the past and the present. In common with all who know him, we wish him many years' enjoyment of the honour which has now so deservedly fallen to him.

OUT FOR BUSINESS.

Mr. Lloyd George's first speech since the General Election shows him to be in an earnest frame of mind. That he is the right man in the right place at this historic moment there can be no shadow of doubt. With him at the head of the Government we need fear no whitening down of the peace conditions; he will see justice done. What of the great internal reforms which will have to be faced when peace is finally settled? Mr. Lloyd George is in earnest on that point too. He says the General Election has given Democracy the opportunity to change the face of the country. He adds that unless the Government does its best to fulfil its promises, he will not remain at its head but will go back to the country for another mandate. When the Premier speaks of changing the face of the country, it is obvious that he is out for thorough-going reform. And in this regard we cannot overlook the fact that, judged by his past political career, Mr. Lloyd George is essentially a reformer. In the hubbub of the war, we have been apt to lose sight of the old Lloyd George. Sterner issues have engaged his energies during his tenure of the Premiership, but that does not mean that he has modified his opinions. On the contrary, with the growing force of Democracy, he has probably strengthened his beliefs.

WHAT OF THE UNIONISTS?

Mr. Lloyd George is not likely to be content with tinkering with great social problems; we may count on him to go the whole way. But what of his colleagues? We have to bear in mind that there are over three hundred Unionists among the Coalitionists. His latest utterance can be read as a warning to them. It follows appropriately the recent comment of the *Daily Express* that unless the Unionists keep their promise to carry out social reform, reaction is bound to come. So unless there is a wholesale swallowing of past political beliefs, we may very well see another General Election soon after peace is finally declared.

A party of six missionaries, who left America some time ago, en route to Cairo, are at present staying in the Colony, having missed their P. and O. connection here. The vessel which landed the party in Hongkong was six days overdue, having experienced an exceptionally bad passage across the Pacific, arriving with sixteen feet of water in the fore hold. The party has just returned from a trip to Kaiming, travelling by the S.S. Tai Ming, and is now awaiting the next P. and O. connection for Cairo.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS BETTER TO COMMIT A FOLLY THAN TO BE ENTERTAINED BY THE FOLLY OF OTHERS.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Allied Conference at Rome.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3-15-16d.

There were no cases of communicable disease notified on Saturday.

The master of the S.S. Taisang reports a derelict junk awash 14 miles S. 76 degrees E. from Single Island.

The total output of the Kailan Mining for the week ending December 21, amounted to 73,730 tons the sales during the period to 65,571 tons.

Mr. Edgar Warwick's "Vanity Fair" Revue Comedy Company arrives here on Wednesday morning. The season opens at the Theatre Royal on Saturday. Booking is at Moutrie's.

Life at present has little pleasure for Shai Wing Si, living in 79, Queen's Road, West, for on Saturday morning some person stole from his house two leather bags containing money, jewellery and cloth valued at \$300.

The subject of "The Forgiveness of Sins," the third of a series of studies in the Foundation Truths of Christianity, is to be considered at the next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society, to be held in St. Paul's College at 9 p.m. to-morrow.

A certain Chinese was brought up before Mr. C. D. Melbourne this morning, on a charge that he stole from 1, Pottinger Street, at 4.30 p.m. to-day, a singlet and blue trousers belonging to one of the residents. The defendant denied it, and when asked by Mr. Melbourne why he was seen so early in the morning in the house he said, that he went to visit a friend whose mother was ill. He received six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

On the 4th inst. the installation took place, at the Lodge Star of Southern China, No. 2013, E.C., when Bro. C. A. Peel was duly honoured, and the Officers for the ensuing year invested by the newly installed W.M. The R. W. District Grand Master, assisted by Officers of the District, Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, officiated and afterwards were entertained at a banquet by the W.M., Bro. C. A. Peel, given in the Victoria Hotel, Shamshu, Canton. The function was voted a huge success by those present and an impromptu concert was proceeded with, being much enjoyed.

A very smart arrest was made by the Hongkong Police last week. It appears that they received information that there were certain armed Chinese in a firewood shop in Reclamation Street. Certain arrangements were made with these armed men to come to a tea-house, but they did not turn up. The Police went along in the direction of the house, where they were supposed to be. Two men were seized when coming out and Chinese detectives seized them from behind. On one was found two revolvers and on the other a person there was a revolver tied round his girdle in the back. It was a six-chambered weapon, fully loaded. Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced them to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each and ordered the weapons to be confiscated. It will be remembered that recently these were armed Chinese in Yunnan and the Police suspect that these men took part in them, although they have no circumstantial evidence of these desperadoes' participations. We trust these men will be deported after their servitude.

CURRENT COIN.

(BY "MERCATOR")

Solomon, in "Ecclesiastes," says: "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven. A time to be born, and a time to die; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted. A time to weep, and a time to laugh; a time to mourn, and a time to dance. A time to get, and a time to lose." Merchants in Japan have laughed too much—they have laughed since August 3, 1914, but on November 13, 1918, that laughter was turned to weeping. The conclusion of the Armistice has brought about a rich crop of bankruptcies. These are chiefly due to the fact that during the war, and especially last year, business transactions in Japan have been largely speculative, based on expectations of a further advance in prices of merchandise. Such expectations have been smashed by the termination of hostilities, and the consequent disappearance of causes which have been almost entirely responsible for the previous prosperity.

The removal and modification of export embargoes in Great Britain and the United States of America have made any hope, that may have been nursed by the Japanese of recouping their losses, as hopelessly unrealistic. The Japanese merchant has been living in a fool's paradise. He was cocksure (as the Germans were of taking Paris) that two years would elapse before the trade of the world was restored to its normal proportions. Thus, come what will, he was certain to get rid of the enormous stocks he had accumulated in anticipation of a protracted war. He was not satisfied with the stocks that he had in hand, but saddled himself with contracts for future delivery. He is at present placed in serious difficulties, and the banker who financed him now demands increased securities, for loans previously made.

There is a rich crop of bankruptcies in Japan daily, and we hardly grudge the Japanese solicitors the large fortunes they are now making through their compatriots' failure. Nature is a wonderful provider. The modification of trade restrictions by the Entente Powers is an indication that great efforts will be made by the Associated Powers to re-capture the trade and markets lost during the war. There is scarcely any business in Japan that has not been severely hit by the Armistice signature, and prices of every commodity have slumped enormously. Gott strafe the Kaiser for abdicating!

Recent years have witnessed a remarkable development of trade between America and the Far East. The Far East is beginning to realise that there is a measure of stability and profit in trade with America. There is growing up in America, on the other hand, a better understanding of trade relations with China. Aside from the mere exchange of goods, the actual facilities with which this is accomplished have loomed large last year.

A London commercial cable says that Russian securities on the London Exchange are weak. This is attributed to the revaluation of roubles at 40 roubles per pound sterling.

Every cloud has a silver lining. For sometime the rubber planters in the Straits Settlements have been in sackcloth and ashes owing to the import restrictions on crude rubber to the United States. These have now been removed and the announcement in Singapore caused a sharp rise in all grades. The quantity sold in the last weekly auction was larger than for sometime past. The market in the meantime is anxiously awaiting news from the U.S.A. authorities as to what further restrictions, if any, will be placed on shipments from abroad, now that the original restrictions on rubber entering the United States have been removed. We would have expected that dealings in rubber shares would have been effected by the announcement, and, if anything, sellers of shares in the Straits and F.M.S. plantations are more plentiful than buyers. There are many investors in this Colony who are among rubber planters, but they should take heed of grace. The Straits Settlements is largely dependent upon rubber for its prosperity. The trade returns for that Colony for the third quarter of 1918 show that the total imports were valued at \$194,171,068, an increase of \$14,221,730 on the same period of the past three years.

By the sale of raw rubber to America (mostly from the Straits and Ceylon) Great Britain has succeeded in paying something like eighty millions pounds worth of munitions and food, which were urgently required by us. It was obviously better to send raw rubber to pay our debts to America than to hand over American securities, which were close to zero. We were paying our debts out of revenue and not out of capital. The Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and Ceylon supplied America with about \$27½ millions worth of rubber per annum during the past three years.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

A special service of thanksgiving and prayer was held in St. John's Cathedral, yesterday morning, the Rev. V. H. Copley, Moyle conducting the service and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lander reading the lessons. A very large congregation attended and included His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Major General Ventris.

Special prayers were said and a collection was taken on behalf of British wounded and disabled soldiers and sailors.

At the close of the service the congregation joined in singing the National Anthem.

For his sermon the Rev. Copley Moyle took for his text St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians 6/2. The preacher said that for the last four years, the first Sunday in January had been observed, in the British Empire, as a day of thanks-giving for the victory which had crowned the efforts of the Allied Powers. They thanked God that the danger of German Kultur had been crushed. For the last four years they had shuddered at the inhuman barbarities which had been committed by a nation that claimed to be the exponent of the highest civilisation. They had been filled with sympathy for those unfortunate people in Allied countries who had been under the harsh and cruel rule of the enemy. At the back of their minds perhaps, there had been the unexpressed thought "What if the Germans had effected a landing in England?" Now the terror of that thought had gone. They thanked God that there was no chance of being at the mercy of the invader. They thanked God for the valour of the soldiers and sailors and airmen of the Allied Armies. They had reason to thank God for the rulers of their Empire. He supposed, five years ago, the name of Lloyd George was anathema to many of the congregation, but to-day, he thought they would agree that they should thank God for that statesman. Continuing the preacher said it was in a large measure due to Lloyd George's wise foresight that unity of command was achieved in the armies of the Allied nations. How strongly the whole of England felt the depth of gratitude they owed Mr. Lloyd George was shown by the result of the General Election. The preacher said the thing that struck him most, when he was Home in 1917, was the way in which all classes of people seemed to be drawn together in their common trouble and danger. That was very noticeable in the air raids. There was a spirit of unselfishness unknown in the days before the war. It was the reflex of that unselfish spirit which their men showed in the trenches. It was just what St. Paul had in mind

when he wrote "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of God." Proceeding the preacher said let one of the lessons the war had taught be the glory of unselfishness. In that ideal, let them go forward with the work of reconstruction which must follow peace. It was hardly too much to say that in the past the whole of their social system was based on selfishness. Writers on economics based their theories on the idea of the purely economic man, so familiar to students of political economy twenty years ago, the man who always sold in the dearest market and bought in the cheapest, whose ruling power was self-interest. Intelligent selfishness was relied upon as the best means of progress. Selfishness was said to be the strongest motive in human life, so the appeal was made to class selfishness and individual selfishness. But even before the war men and women were beginning to realise that selfishness was leading to a state of things which threatened revolution. The war had shown them that men and women have power to rise above self-interest. They must see to it that selfishness must no longer be the basis of the international system. In future, they hoped to see a League of Nations whose aim would be the good of all, where the selfishness of one nation would not be allowed to endanger the peace of others. He thought they had a right to claim that their Colonial policy (if there was a policy) had been unselfish in the past. The opportunities and advantages of our Colonies were not selfishly reserved for the British race but were open to all. That was not so in the old days, with the Colonies of Rome. It was not so in the days when Spain was a great colonising power, it was not the case with all Colonial Powers to-day, but it is the key-note of the British Empire. They believed it to be the right principle. There might be people who showed themselves unworthy of such hospitality, but by their character proved that their ideals were so selfish that they were a danger to any Country which received them. The British Empire had stood for equal justice and equal rights. Long might that continue to be the case. The Empire had a responsibility rather than a privilege. They were members of the British Empire and must see to it that no selfish principles were allowed to gain the upper hand in that Empire. The future was bright with promise when selfishness would be a crime and when all would work for the common weal. Let them all ask the question of their conscience: "Am I living a selfish life or am I helping to bear the burdens of others?" True happiness can never be secured at the expense of others. That was as true of nations as of individuals. They had seen the downfall of the nation that attempted to arrogate to herself the governing power of the world and the terrible example of Germany had shown that selfishness was not a working principle among nations or individuals. The League of Nations, of course, was far from being an accomplished fact, but it was recognised by the leading statesmen of the world as being the best guarantee for future peace. They were allowed that day to help in bearing the burden which the war had laid upon the wounded and disabled. They had accepted the burden as the price that had to be paid that others might be free. They could not give back to those men their sight, they could not restore the shattered limbs or their health, but they could show their gratitude by giving liberally to those funds which existed for the alleviation of their sufferings and that was the cause for which their arms were asked that day. Let them make the collection worthy of that object.

A large congregation attended Union Church, on Sunday morning, when the service of the Special Thanksgiving Service was held. The Rev. A. E. Macdonald, conducting the service, took for his text the words of the prophet Isaiah: "God be merciful unto us, and bless us, and cause His face to shine upon us: that Thy way may be known upon earth." (Continued on Page 5.)

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RICE SHORTAGE IN HONGKONG.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

CLEAN SWEEP BY JAPANESE MERCHANTS.

["Hongkong Telegraph" Special].

Rice is the staple food of the Chinese. Any sharp appreciation in the market price must necessarily hit the working classes. The question that is agitating these people to-day is not the Home Elections, or whether the Coalitionists will fulfil what they have promised to do, but how far the prices of rice will go.

Since the beginning of November the prices of rice of the different grades have jumped up by 15 to 20 per cent. There is a possibility of a shortage of rice in Hongkong and if the price is not kept at a reasonable figure the poor will suffer severe hardship. The situation apparently has no immediate prospect of any great improvement. The causes of the recent sharp rises are that shipments of rice to Hongkong have been very small in volume of late. Most of the rice that comes into the Colony is imported from the producing countries, like Siam, Tongking and Annam. The first crop in Annam was bad, owing to, probably, late rains, and the present crop is not expected to be good.

ELIMINATING MIDDLEMEN.

In addition to this unfavourable factor, the Japanese have been large purchasers, not only in Hongkong, but have gone to the very sources of supply. They have gone to the producing districts, with the result that very little rice has come into this Colony of late. The new Siamese crop is apparently garnered, for the Japanese have been purchasing enormous quantities of this quality. It is stated that the Japanese have purchased not only for immediate but forward deliveries. This grade of rice (Saigon) is consequently scarce in the Colony.

Tongking rice has been entering Hongkong in large quantities, but it has been bought up by exporting houses here, high as the present prices are. The fear is expressed by dealers in this commodity that they will go up yet higher.

NATIVE RICE RISING.

Because of the shortage of Saigon rice, the price for the native rice is still rising. The price for the Yi Cheong rice is \$6.80 per picul; Pak Fung Hsin rice \$6.80 per picul; small rice, \$5.50 and rice bran \$4.10 per picul. The situation even in the interior and in Canton has begun to be acutely felt, for we are told that rice merchants have hitherto been prohibited from transporting rice from the rice-producing districts of the North River. Owing to the high price of rice now ruling in Canton the civil authority has announced that the rice merchants may resume their usual course of transporting rice from the North River districts in order to relieve the urgent situation.

There will be some importation of rice from the central provinces in China in order to relieve the rice market in Canton.

THE POSITION IN JAPAN.

Most of the rice purchased by Japanese, it is believed, is for consumption in Japan. Since the serious rice riots in August last the question of the price of rice has been a subject of particular interest to the Japanese, especially so because all the efforts made by the Government authorities to bring down the abnormal prices have met with little success. The termination of the war raised hopes for the reduction of prices, in the case of many commodities, but in regard to rice its price goes on increasing. The radical cause is the expected decrease in the actual yield of rice this year. It is feared that the supply will not come up to the demand by between 5 million and 6 million koku. The best plan for meeting the situation, it is believed, is in the importation of foreign rice. The best way to regulate the price of rice, the Japanese maintain, is to export foreign rice to Japan in sufficient quantities. This will make good, it is stated, the shortage of the domestic supply of Japan.

Hence, the Japanese merchants in Hongkong have been draining the market of its available supplies. It is understood that the Japanese authorities are in communication with the British authorities with a view to getting the embargo on the export of Rangoon rice removed in regard to Japan. It is stated that Japan's requirements are being given due consideration by the Indian Government, and it will, therefore, be possible to import Rangoon rice into Japan.

THE SITUATION IN HONGKONG.

The situation in Hongkong with regard to our rice supplies is precarious, and it is believed that it will grow worse before it becomes better. For some months now, owing to the restrictions in America, there has been practically no shipments of rice to that country. When the restrictions are removed, it is expected that the prices will go up higher, on account of the demand that will arise.

There is a suggestion that two riceless days should be instituted in Japan as a means of solving the rice problem there. Are the Japanese capable of such admirable fortitude as was shown by European belligerent nations in food restrictions and other matters during the war?

There is no denying the fact that if the high price of rice still continues it will throw a very heavy burden on the shoulders of the populace and especially the poorer classes of Hongkong. The condition of the latter is as wretched as it can possibly be—grinding poverty with all its attendant privations, the inability of thousands to maintain their existence, scanty and unwholesome food and the impossibility of keeping body and soul together. It is well worth considering what will be their fate if the present high prices of food continue during the next three or six months.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WUCHOW.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

Owing to the energy and dogged perseverance of Dr. Leavell, of the Southern Baptist Convention, Wuchow is to have an up-to-date hospital containing all the most modern appliances and conveniences. The story of how the scheme for the building of this Hospital first took tangible form is indicative of what can be achieved by single-mindedness of purpose and disinterested energy. Dr. Leavell had the scheme in mind for some time, but the great obstacle was lack of funds. The matter was mentioned to the representative of a local firm, in Wuchow, who promptly promised to start the ball rolling with a donation of \$1,000. Dr. Leavell laconically replied—"I will commence building the hospital to-morrow morning." And start he did and the first floor of the building has now been completed and is ready for patients. When finished, the Hospital will consist of a three, or perhaps four, storey building of reinforced concrete, built on the most modern lines with airy verandahs, lift, etc. The site chosen is near the water front but above the level of high water mark so that anything in the nature of a flood will not affect the building. Quarters for the members of the Mission will be contained in the compound of the Hospital, the top floor of which will be set apart for foreigners and the lower floors for Chinese. The old hospital building has been taken over by the Chinese Government for use as a post office. When it is remembered that Dr. Leavell started this scheme without a cent in the way of funds, the nature of his achievement will be realised and all credit is due to him for his good work.

DO ONE THING PROPERLY.

A HINT REGARDING WORK AND HEALTH.

The people who most often succeed in life are not those versatile souls who can turn their hands to anything—Jack of all trades, master of none—but those who devote themselves to doing one thing only and doing it well. So it is with business. Not many people get rich by turning a sewing-machine which will make anything you like, but fortunes are made by an automatic machine that turns out just one little bolt or screw all day long.

In medicine that which does the most good is the one which does one thing only, and does it well—that is, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, which make good, rich, plentiful red blood, and nothing else. All the good effects which have made Dr. Williams' pink pills famous result from their wonderful power of blood-making. The firm step, steady nerves, hearty appetite, improved brain-power, ironclad digestion, firm red lips, and clear eyes, that are conspicuous when Dr. Williams' pink pills are taken—all come from the rich, red blood that they make.

If you are ailing or losing energy you will do well to obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills now. Any dealer can supply you or send direct, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, post free, by the China office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

How and why Dr. Williams' pink pills achieve their wonderful results is explained in a free book, "The Blood and Its Work," for which you should send a postcard to the above address.

A very moderate game took place on Saturday night in the semi-final of the Palace Hotel Billiards Handicap. Mr. H. T. Mousley (owed 30) met Mr. J. Gibson (owed 250), the former winning quite easily. Mr. J. Gibson being right off colour. Scores:—Mousley, 250; Gibson, 140. On Wednesday, Goodman and Gumarie met in the semi-final game, commencing at 9 p.m. The final will take place on Friday, the 10th inst. Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. have kindly offered a cue for the highest break.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH
ORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the Com-
pany will be held at the Office of
the Company, H. K. Man-
gion, on TUESDAY, the 11th FEBRUARY
1919, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for
the purpose of receiving a Re-
port of the Directors, together
with a Statement of Accounts,
declaring a Dividend and electing
Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 27th January 1919, both
days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of
Directors.
W. E. CLARKE
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th January 1919.

WANTED.

WANTED—LADY Assis-
tants for Drapery Store.
Appl. Box 644 c/o Hongkong
Telegraph.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

MONDAY the 4th January,
1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,
A Quantity of Provisions
And
A Quantity of Stationery
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG AND
SI GAPORE.

THE Steamship

"Van CLOON"

having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo by her
are notified that all goods are
being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
roadways of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Ltd., whence and/or
from the Wharves delivery may
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th
January 1919, will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
godown, where they will be
examined on the 11th January
at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.

Details of Lading will be counter-
signed by
J. VACHNA-JAPAN L.L.N.
Agents,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1919.

DRESSING GOWNS



Warm, comfy gowns for lounge
wear, made of "Vivella";
"Jaeger" and other wool
cloths in attractive designs.
Inexpensively priced at \$22.50
to \$35.00 each.

NEW WINTER GOODS NOW SHOWING

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VOEUX ROAD

Telephone 29

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SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S

EVENING WEAR

WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S
HIGH CLASS EVENING WEAR, SMART IN APPEARANCE
AND OF A DEPENDABLE QUALITY, INCLUDING

Shirts (Stiff or Pleated Front)

Collars

Gloves

Waistcoats

Pumps

Ties

Socks

Studs and Links.

DRESS SUITINGS

STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE.

JAMES STEER.

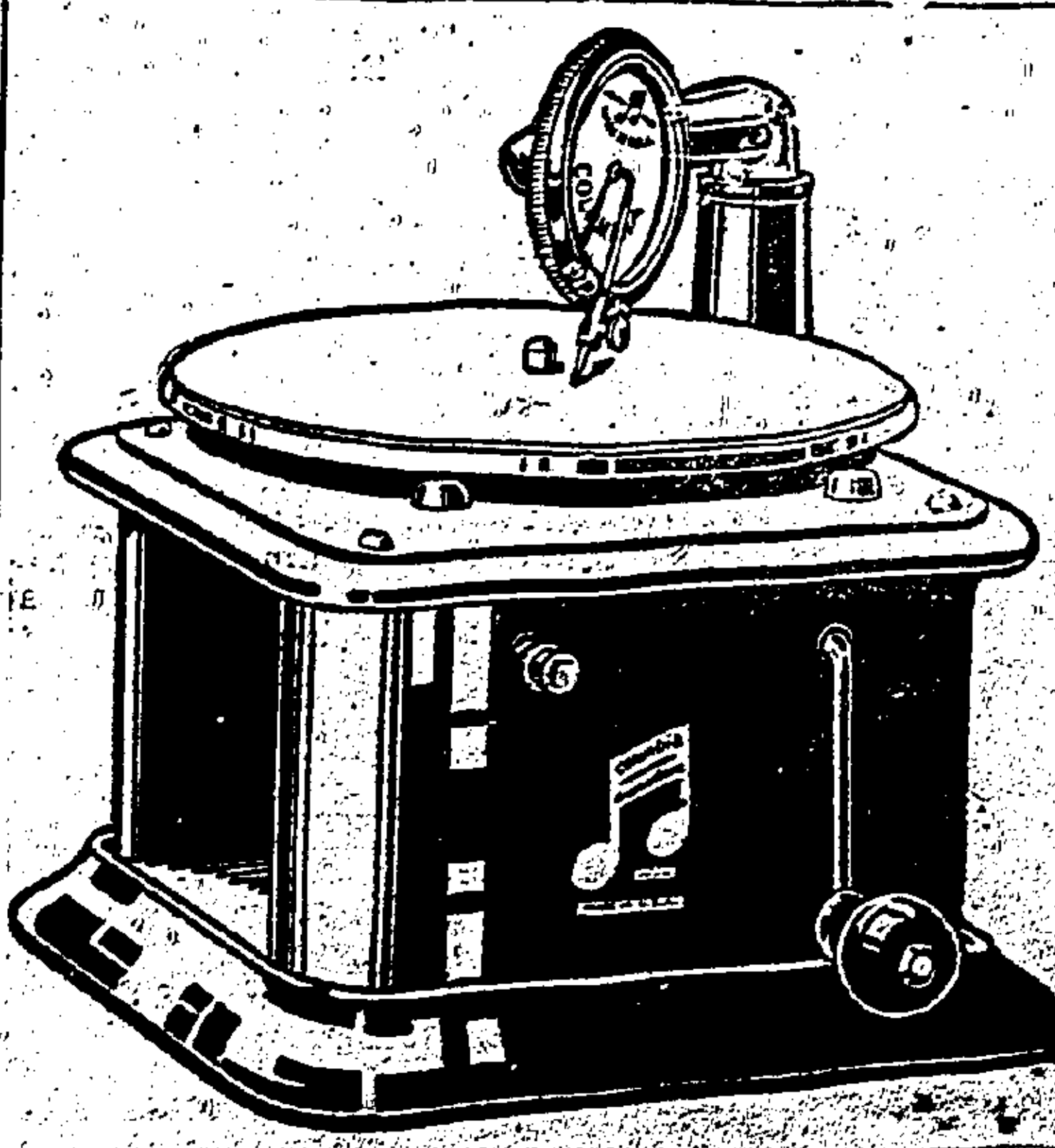
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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

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INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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GRAFONOLA

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time and tone.

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THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

INC. IN U.S.A.

York Buildings, Hongkong.

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WYOMING, Pa. U.S.A.

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AMERICA'S LEADING MOTOR CYCLE

Indian

COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD.

There is but one device that thoroughly resists and absorbs shocks and but one motor cycle authorized to use it. The famous Cradle Spring Frame is exclusively Indian and is found on all Powerplus models. We still have a few Electric Models in stock at the low price of \$580.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
4, Des Voeux Road Central,
Telephone 2487.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

(Continued from Page 4.)

known upon the earth. They are health among all nations. The preacher said the spirit of the verses was being observed throughout the Empire and, perhaps, elsewhere. A year ago today they assembled in great numbers to make earnest applications that it might please the Almighty Ruler to shorten the period of their fiery trial. To-day they expressed their humble gratitude for that had been achieved and that they were alive to behold it. The strain had been so long, the danger so uncertain, at times the possibility of defeat seemed so real, that when at last triumph had come, it had been received with a subdued and reverent mind. There was not much boasting in Britain to-day, rather a spirit of solemn thankfulness and wonder, mingled with a justifiable pride, in their individual selves, in the dear, brave, grand country which, under God, had been able to carry so great a burden. The minister proceeded to deal at length with the coming Peace Conference, pointing out that it is going to settle the basis of a new life which would give man nature a chance it had not had hitherto, and concluded saying that they ventured to hope that the great work would be essayed with a wide vision, a large unselfishness, in other words, that it would be after a truly Christian manner. Nothing less was worth striving for. The "superman" had been overcome; might this year of grace ring in the first that is to be.

MEETING AT THEATRE ROYAL.
The Theatre Royal was fairly full last night when a mass meeting, under the chairmanship of Commodore Gurner, was held to offer prayers of thanksgiving to God for granting us victory and invoking His aid to give the councillors at the forthcoming Peace Conference wisdom. On the stage Commodore Gurner, was supported by the Lord Bishop of Victoria, Rev. J. Kirk-Macdonald, Rev. H. Copley-Moyley, Rev. T. Robinson of the Wesleyan Church and Dr. T. W. Pearce, L.D. Mr. C. Mackenzie assisted at the organ. The Commodore mentioned that there would be a week of prayer at the Helena Bay Institute.

The Bishop of Victoria said: "May I commence by relating an incident that will make you smile and may appear to some to be flippant for a religious meeting? I will risk the criticism of the sake of the solemn application that will follow. It is about a lunatic asylum. Some time ago the medical superintendent of a large Home for the insane was showing a friend over the institution. "How many patients are there?" asked the friend. "Over seven hundred" was the reply. "And how many helpers have you?" "Only very few, a dozen or so." But said the friend in great alarm, "Have you thought what would happen if the inmates united against you?" The doctor laughed and said, "You forget they are all lunatics and lunatics never unite." "Have we ever thought what would happen if all Christian people united?" The principles of Jesus Christ would spread through the world and evil would be to a great extent vanquished and the Kingdom of God would come on the earth. But I am afraid we have been like lunatics who never unite. It is true we came to our senses, great movements are on foot. The great orthodox Church of the East is having friendly dealings with the Anglican Communion. The Anglican Church is co-operating with non-Episcopalians all over the world as never before. We are learning to respect one another, to look for the aspect of Divine truth, for which every denomination stands, not for the heresy and weakness. No longer do we think every Romanist wants to set up against the Inquisition and burn us. No longer do we think all Nonconformists are outside the pale of salvation, or do we belittle their great work of evangelization. I said Nonconformists but there are none here. The Anglican Church has been disestablished and is, therefore, one of the free Churches and the fact is, all Christians in China and Hongkong are nonconformists in that we do not conform to the ancient religion and philosophies of Confucius, Mencius, and Buddha. Surely the time has come for the comparatively few followers of Christ in this vast continent to close up our ranks for a great forward movement. How would it be if we had a penitential series of gatherings in different churches to be attended by all European and American Christians? If the services were at different hours we could attend each others, and there might be an interchange of pulpits on such an occasion. If such a pilgrimage of penitence was held all over the world I believe it would make an atmosphere in which proposals for the reunion of Christendom could be safely discussed, and at least it would lead to a League of Churches and a new spirit of religious unity. The Rev. Kirk Macdonald said he thought he might take upon himself, being for the time being Minister of the oldest Christian Church in the Colony, now in its 78th year, to reciprocate the spirit expressed in the words in which the Bishop had already referred to the subject of Christian unity. After what had been said it was unnecessary for him to dwell long upon the subject, but he would say that in any efforts that were put forward in this matter for his people's part he was sure they would not be found wanting. A divided church was not suitable for the preaching of peace, for the natural result was "first make peace among yourselves." However he was not sure that the divisions were so terrible or deplorable as people thought. People were not quite devoid of sense. They could understand the diversities in religious beliefs but what they could not understand was when churchmen began to unchurch one another and to proclaim that members of other churches were debarrued from the Kingdom of Heaven. What about making our own Colony safe for young life? At present it was not. In his haste he was tempted at times to say that Hongkong was a death trap for young souls. Hongkong had its casualty list, not the one they read with pride, of those who gave their lives at the front for a great cause, but a longer one, unhappily which goes on piling up. He was not making any sweeping charge. No one had better cause than one in his position to know how many a clean and blameless life was lived here as elsewhere. But they could not shut their eyes to facts and the facts included the casualties, numerous enough and sad enough, well fitted to break one's heart. The Colony did not take kindly to the suggestion that they had anything to repent for when the meetings of the mission of repentance and hope were held, it had rather been their way to point to their contributions, however obtained, and claim that it must be well for their souls. Well, they had at least cause for reflection in the fact that a large proportion, too large of those who were sent out

CANTON POULTRY SHOW.

HONGKONG EXHIBITORS' SUCCESSES.

The first Canton Poultry Show under the auspices of Canton Christian College, January 4, 1919, brought out 183 entries of 48 classes of breeds, says the Canton Times. It was held in the East Garden, the Bund, Canton, and attended by hundreds of foreigners as well as Chinese. The Canton Boy Scouts, represented by Troop 2, were in attendance guarding the exhibits. Messrs F. J. McCarthy of Hongkong and Po Wong Chung of the Government Agricultural Experiment Station, acted as judges of the show. Many exhibits were from Hongkong, they taking the best prizes.

Mr. Deo Longinotto of Hongkong won the championship for the best exhibit regardless of variety or sex, he taking the prizes, mostly in silver cups, for the best cock, hen and pen in the show; also for the best cock, hen, and pen of any Chinese variety, besides the best Plymouth Rock and Andalusian. He naturally received the cup offered to the exhibitor with most entries of exhibition classes. A. J. Wobber, B. E., won the prize for the best Orpington, while the Canton Christian College took the cups offered for the best local exhibit and the best drake of any variety. The Kwangtung Government Agricultural Experiment Station shared two prizes for the best duck of any variety and the best Silkie. Li Man Sheng was awarded a prize for the best gander and the best goose.

Wong Yau Po, director of the Kwangtung Government Agricultural Experiment Station, presented the prizes before the close of the show, on behalf of the Committee composed of Mr. Wong and S. H. Tsam, Canton secretary; Chus. Gerken, Hongkong secretary; C. O. Levine, treasurer; G. W. Groff and Leo Longinotto. Among the exhibitors were J. Elster, H. B. Dwyggin, J. Wolstenholme, R. E. A. J. Webber, C. Vas, W. M. Strasser, C. H. Reid, Ah Ming, E. V. M. K. de Sousa, Ah Sing, Fung Cook, Mok Kai Tung, and others. Besides Mr. Longinotto, Mr. Li, the Canton Christian College, and the Kwangtung Agricultural Station won prizes in silver cups.

CHRISTMAS IN WUCHOW.
Christmas was celebrated in Wuchow by a tiffin given by the Commissioner of Customs and a dinner at the British Consulate.

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.
A Chinese Mail telegram from Shanghai says the revised Maritime Customs Tariff has been submitted to the Powers for ratification. It will increase China's Customs revenue from 18 to 23 million taels annually.

here to share their life, lost by the change, in steadiness, in sobriety, in purity, and in self-respect. They did not need him to tell them the nature and the tendencies and temptation of life here in the East. But if he was asked how it might be counteracted he could but say he knew no better way than by the Christian community of every special name resolving to raise a franker, stronger Christian testimony. Many men come here from good surroundings and associations in their own country, and found themselves in an atmosphere in which nobody seemed to care. "Maseke" was the motto, especially about the things of God.

With the singing of the National Anthem the meeting came to an end.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Italian "officials" made quaint reading in their English form. The reason is that the conscientious translator makes a verbatim translation, and thus renders the foreign idiom and the involved participial clauses in which an Italian writer delights. He declines to paraphrase, and as Italian prose is always more figurative and picturesque than ours, the prosaic coldness which distinguishes our own official dispatches is altogether lacking. So counter-attacks become offensive reactions, retreated becomes "ceded," and we read that "The army, with the valid contribution of the Allied contingents, crossed the Piave by force of arms, engaging in a bitter battle the enemy, who is striving in desperate fighting to maintain possession of it."

"Valenciennes"—where the fine "Valenciennes" lace is no longer made—takes its name from the Emperor Valentinian, the early founder of this first-class fortress of France, just as Orleans commemorates the Emperor Aurelian in its name. The more Celtic of our fighting Celts may be interested to recall that on French ground now regained stood many ancient Celtic hill-fortresses whose names are still preserved in such French place-names as Verdun and Laon. Verdun (Verodunum of earlier times) visibly retains the old Celtic root *dun*—a fortress, and generally a hill fort,—which appears also in London and Dundalk. The same root is concealed in Laon, whose rock was a stronghold of the later Merovingian kings, and whose present name is a contraction of *Landunum*. Cambrai is believed to take its name from the Cymri, and Meuse is another Celtic word, meaning the River of Meadows. Maes is the Welsh form of the same word.

A new book of verse, "From Alleys and Valleys," by Professor Eric S. Robertson, recalls an interesting footnote in Literary History, One of the pieces, "The Lost Ideal of the World," contributed to William Sharp's "Sonnets of this Century," changed to catch the notice of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who quoted its final words, "in all the loneliness of wings," in one of his poems to the *Times*. Promptly the *Westminster Gazette* offered a money prize to the reader who should earliest name the creator of the quoted line. That is a quarter of a century ago and the prize was never won.

The new postal rates at Home present an anomaly which we have not seen pointed out. Postage payable on printed papers sent within the United Kingdom is 1d. for the first ounce and 2d. for two ounces; but on printed papers sent to places abroad the postage is 1d. for any weight up to 2oz. Hence a packet weighing between 1oz. and 2oz. can be sent at half-penny cheaper to a person in Australia for example, than to a person living only a mile away.

There is a good deal of misconception about the speed at which people speak and the misconception extends to public speakers, as Mr. Justice Darling showed recently when he read a passage from a law book as a test of shorthand proficiency. It is forgotten that the public speaker makes frequent pauses, for effect or because he has forgotten what comes next, and that "cheers," "laughter," "question," and "no" also tend to reduce the orator's output. The average is thereby brought down to a hundred words a minute, sometimes much less. Short-hand writing in the Law Courts or at Parliamentary Committees, where every word has to be recorded, is a different matter. The rapid interchange of question and answer, with perhaps an interruption by judge or chairman, may easily raise the average to 180, or 200 words a minute for a time.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE NAVAL YARD MURDER.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz. On the Bench were also Dr. Jannino, the Chief Justice of Formosa and Commander Myburgh was present in the body of the Court.

Sardullah Khan, a constable of the Naval Yard Police, was charged with the murder of Sergeant Linfield of the same force, in the Naval Yard, on the night of November 18/19.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. E. R. Bellios, instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood, defended.

The jury were—Messrs. W. J. Wilkinson, C. G. de Silva, S. M. Churn, C. F. da. Carvalho, A. K. U. Arculli, D. P. J. Lopes and H. R. Harling.

Opening the case for the Crown, Mr. Wakeman said the prisoner was charged with the willful murder of Sgt. Harry Linfield, of the Naval Yard Police, at Kowloon Naval Yard on the night of November 18. Before he stated the facts of the case, the Crown Solicitor said he would ask the jury to give their full attention to the evidence before them and to pay no attention to anything they might have heard outside, or reports regarding the case. The evidence in the case would be circumstantial. There was no evidence of anybody who actually saw the deceased man killed. The evidence would therefore be the facts which led up to the murder and of the statements made by the prisoner at the time and when he was charged at the Police Station and subsequently before the Police Magistrate. The prisoner, in a long statement, said he was not in his proper senses and did not know what he was doing. That would be the question for the jury to decide. The onus of proving that was on the prisoner. The facts were that the deceased and the prisoner were on duty at the Naval Yard on the night of November 18. Sergeant Linfield was the only European in charge. The prisoner was posted on what is known as No. 1 and No. 3 beats. The deceased was in charge of the main gate. An Indian Sergeant named Gulam Mahomed was on duty with the European at the main gate, his duty being to go round and visit the various sentries from time to time. At about eleven o'clock this sergeant was near the coal sheds when he heard a shot. He went back to the main gate but saw neither Sergeant Linfield nor the prisoner, on duty at the gate. He afterwards went into the office and found that the prisoner's rifle and bandolier, containing 50 rounds of ammunition, which were kept in the office in case of emergencies, were missing. Shortly after, Sergeant George came to the office and he communicated with the authorities in the Naval Yard and also in Hongkong, telling them that a man had been shot. Sergeant George would tell the jury that he was in his quarters. He heard a shot and ran out on to the verandah and saw a man running across the bridge. He saw the man fall down. He went out and found that the man was the deceased, who appeared to be dead. It was then that Inspector George communicated with the authorities. A French officer on the French ship Argus would tell the jury that he heard cries and then a shot. He saw a man lying down in front of the quarters. Commander Myburgh subsequently arrived on the scene and the yard was surrounded. The coal sheds were searched and when sheds Nos. 18 and 19 were searched the accused was found and eventually arrested. When charged at the Police Station, the same morning, accused said he did shoot the Sergeant and then ran to the coal sheds and fired more shots to defend himself. At the Police Court the prisoner denied having said anything about any

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THEATRE ROYAL GRAND CONCERT

ON WEDNESDAY, 8th JANUARY. AT 9.15 P.M.

BY
MADAME YADWIGA ZALESKA,

Eminent Polish Pianist and Professor,
Musical Academy of Petrograd,

AND
MR. ARSENIS KIRILLOV,
The Famous Operatic Singer.

KINDLY ASSISTED BY
PROFESSOR DANENBERG

WHO WITH
MADAME ZALESKA

Will Play on two PIANOS, the Famous variations SAINT SANES
PRICES, \$3, \$2, \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIES.

THE RIFLE LEAGUE.

DEFENCE CORPS BEAT TAIKOO.

The Rifle League season opened on Saturday, when the Defence Corps met Taikoo on the Taikoo range and won by the substantial margin of 61 points. There are six teams in the League this year, compared with five last year—namely, Taikoo, Manchester, a Naval team, Police and Police Reserve, Dockyard Rifle Club and Defence Corps. Taikoo are the holders of the shield.

Saturday's scores were—

H. K. DEFENCE CORPS.	200	500	600
Pte A. Jenkins	31	32	35
Cpl. C. A. Grimes	35	31	30
*Lt. Cpl. F. C. Good-			
man	31	30	31
Pte E. R. Dovey	39	33	28
Sgt. M. Manuk	28	30	31
Cpl. J. A. Lyon	27	27	31
R.Q.M.S. J. C. Mac-			
kay	29	29	27
Sgt. A. Leach	28	32	23

Total 238 244 234 716

* Open sight.

TAIKOO RIFLE CLUB.

	200	500	600
Mr. Danby	31	32	29
Mr. Simpson	33	28	30
Mr. Lyle	28	27	31
Mr. Eldridge	30	29	24
Mr. Wallace	25	28	27
Mr. Grimshaw	26	29	24
* Mr. Wells	24	29	21
Mr. Hill	29	25	16

Total 226 227 202 655

* Open sight.

SPIRITUALISM.

Although suffering from heavy bereavement through the loss of his son, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle fulfilled a long-standing engagement by addressing a large audience of the Spiritual Society at Leeds recently. He declared that at this time of world-wide mourning spiritualism afforded a satisfaction which no creed-bound religion could supply. Despite all trickery by charlatans, he affirmed his belief in spiritualism as being beyond all question.

Public policy will permit.

Public policy will permit.

Public policy will permit.

Public policy will permit.

Public policy will permit.

Public policy will permit.

Public policy will permit.

Public policy will permit.

Public policy will permit.

Public policy will permit.

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well known house*

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GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

*Wine Merchants
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HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

Sole Agents for South China,

FOR THE FAMOUS

**“Duc de Monaco”
Champagne**

(THE WINE THAT MADE MONTE CARLO FAMOUS)

*Connoisseurs of Champagnes who have visited Monte Carlo will
undoubtedly appreciate the fact that this Champagne
is now obtainable in this Colony.*

